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**CSU FULLERTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ORDER NUMBER 3-3 [CALEA 1.3.4, 1.3.12]**

LESS LETHAL WEAPONS PROCEDURES

SUBJECT: Procedures for authorization, use and reporting use of less lethal weapons by officers of this Department.

PURPOSE: To provide written procedures and requirements established by the Chief of Police with respect to less lethal weapons authorized to be carried by University Police Officers. Less lethal force is defined as that force utilized to subdue or incapacitate an offender or subject using devices, substances, or projectiles and having a reduced probability of lethality.

POLICY: It is the policy of this Department that only those weapons authorized for use by officers will be carried. Only Department personnel receiving training and demonstrating proficiency in less lethal weapons will be authorized to carry these weapons. Less lethal control devices may be employed when a decision has been made to restrain or arrest a violent, threatening, non-compliant, or suicidal subject. [CALEA 1.3.0, 1.3.10]

PROCEDURE:

I. Chemical Agents:

- A. Department employees must complete an approved chemical agent (Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.)), training class conducted by a certified instructor before being authorized to carry any chemical agent. Only Department issued Oleoresin Capsicum may be carried by officers. [CALEA 1.3.9a, 1.3.10]
- B. O. C. training is conducted during the POST Basic Police Academy as part of the regular curriculum. Completion of the Academy certifies that officers are qualified to carry Oleoresin Capsicum spray. Refresher training will be conducted at least biennially by the defensive tactics instructor or through updates provided through SROVT. All training will be documented. [CALEA 1.3.10, 1.3.11a,b]
- C. Chemical agents shall be used only for the protection of persons and property, and in accordance with:
 1. The Department's policy
 2. State statute.
 3. Applicable case law.
- D. In utilizing a chemical agent, the following factors should be considered:
 1. Wind direction;
 2. Potential effect on others;
 3. Physical/mental condition of the suspect.

- E. O.C. Spray is generally most effective when deployed from four to twelve feet from the suspect. Closer deployment can result in a washing out effect where the chemical carrier cannot evaporate, rendering the spray less effective.
- F. Chemical agents may be used when an officer or other person is in immediate danger of physical attack, or the use of physical force is necessary and justifiable.
 - 1. Chemical agents shall never be used indiscriminately.
 - 2. Chemical agents may be used when there is a credible threat of violence coupled with a present ability to cause injury to an officer or any other person.
 - 3. Chemical agents may be used when the officer determines that the force is reasonable to affect an arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.
 - 4. Chemical agents may be used to disperse crowds who are in violation of 404 P.C. (Riot) and 408 P.C. (Rout) and have refused to comply with a lawful order to disperse, in violation of 409 P.C.
 - 5. Chemical agents shall not be used once the suspect's violent activity is no longer likely to cause injury, property damage, or escape.
- G. No chemical agent product shall be purchased, issued to Police Officers or employees, or possessed unless the product has been certified as safe for use by the State Department of Justice as required by section 12403 of the California Penal Code.
- H. First Aid for Chemical Agents [CALEA 1.3.5, 1.3.6c]
 - 1. Whenever possible the suspect shall be placed in an upright seated position.
 - 2. While the suspect is in the vehicle the windows to the police vehicle shall remain open, unless the suspect continues to be physically uncooperative.
 - 3. As soon as practical, the suspect's affected area should be flushed with large volumes of water. The officer shall continuously monitor the suspect until such time that the suspect is not experiencing difficulty in breathing.
 - 4. Paramedics may be called for medical assessment if the officer determines there is a need.
- I. Discharge Reporting - Any use of chemical agent shall be reported to the shift supervisor as soon as practical. A Use of Force report must be filed in every instance by the officer(s) or employee using a chemical agent before the termination of the tour of duty in which the incident occurred. [CALEA 1.3.6c]
 - 1. This report shall include:
 - a. Circumstances of the incident and actions justifying use.
 - b. Persons known to be contaminated by chemical agent.
 - c. Witnesses to incident.
 - d. Medical aid rendered.
 - 2. This information should also be included in the police crime report.

II. Impact Weapons

- A. Only Department issued or authorized impact weapons may be carried on duty. The following impact weapons are authorized for use by the CSUF Police Department [CALEA 1.3.9a]:

1. Straight Baton
2. Side Handle Baton (PR-24)
3. Expandable Baton
4. Riot Baton or 36" Baton

B. Required Training [CALEA 1.3.11b]

1. All Police Officers must meet the statutory requirements for the use of impact weapons before being authorized to carry the weapon and complete a biennial impact weapon/baton update class. The training must be taught by a POST certified Impact Weapons Instructor. [CALEA 1.3.10, 1.3.11a]
2. The training must be documented and maintained in Department training files.

C. Use of Impact Weapons

1. Officers shall have an impact weapon readily available at all times while on duty. The impact weapon will be carried on the officer's person during high-risk situations, or as directed by a supervisor.
2. Officers are authorized to use only the techniques taught by a POST certified Impact Weapons Instructor, during impact weapons training.

D. Injuries [CALEA 1.3.5]

1. Any injured persons will be given medical attention as soon as possible.
2. Medical treatment:
 - a. Persons struck with baton shall be treated by paramedics or at a designated treatment hospital as soon as practicable after the incident.
 - b. Persons should be medically cleared prior to being booked into Jail.

E. Photographs for evidentiary purposes of all areas of the body struck by the baton will be taken following the initial medical treatment.**F. Reporting Use of Impact Weapons** [CALEA 1.3.6c]

1. The use of impact weapons will be reported and reviewed as with other 'use of force' incidents. Such incidents will be reported on the Use of Force Report form.
2. Whenever an officer inflicts injury by use of an impact weapon, in addition to the Use of Force Report, a narrative describing the circumstances of the incident is required. For the purposes of this report, a detailed crime report will satisfy this requirement.

III. 12 Gauge Less Lethal Launcher

- A. Department members who are assigned to the North County SWAT Team and other Department members who qualify with the weapon biennially are authorized to carry the 12-Gauge Less Lethal Launcher.

- B. The Department is committed to reducing the potential for violent confrontations with offenders we encounter. Less-lethal munitions, when used reasonably, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury
- C. Less-lethal munitions are justified and may be used to compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option for resolving the situation. Officers are not required or compelled to use less-lethal munitions in lieu of other reasonable tactics. Officers are encouraged to respond with reasonable deadly force options if the officer(s) involved determine that safe deployment of less-lethal munitions cannot be accomplished. The safety of hostages, innocent third-party citizens, and officers, takes priority over the safety of subjects engaged in criminal or suicidal behavior.
- D. Examples of Circumstances Appropriate for Deployment:
1. An offender is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of less-lethal munitions.
 2. A violent offender armed with a weapon that is not a firearm (e.g. Baseball bat, sword, crow bar, shovel, etc.).
 3. Civil disturbances where the offender is engaged in riotous behavior, or is throwing rocks, bottles, or other dangerous projectiles at civilians or officers.
 4. A suspect is armed with a knife or similar weapon.
 5. The suspect has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
- E. Deployment Considerations – The following factors should be considered before discharging less-lethal projectiles:
1. The severity of the crime or incident.
 2. The offender's capability to pose an immediate threat to the safety of officers or others.
 3. The offender is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.
 4. The credibility of the subject's threats as evaluated by officers present, as well as the subject's physical capacity and capabilities.
 5. The type and proximity of the weapons available to the subject.
 6. The officer's versus the subject's physical factors.
 7. The reasonableness of other force options versus the offender's threat.
 8. Distance and angle to the targets on the offender.
 9. Type of munitions employed.
 10. Type and thickness of the subject's clothing.
 11. The subject's actions dictate the need for an immediate threat response and the use of less-lethal munitions appears appropriate.
- F. Shot Placement
1. The need to immediately incapacitate the subject must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death. Less-lethal munition projectiles will be delivered to suspect target areas based on the circumstances, the established safety priorities, and the level of force reasonable to conclude the incident.

- a. The intentional placement of shots to the extremities, lower abdomen, and the buttocks will be considered when incapacitation is reasonable and a minimal potential for injury is an appropriate response. These targets carry a low risk of serious injury with a low potential for immediate incapacitation.
 - b. The intentional placement of shots to the front torso, back, and groin will be considered when incapacitation is reasonable and a potential for increased injury is reasonable given the circumstances as they appeared to the officer(s). These targets carry a higher risk of serious injury with a higher potential for immediate incapacitation.
 - c. The intentional placement of shots to the head, neck, or spine will be considered when incapacitation is reasonable and a high potential for injury is an appropriate response. These targets carry a very high risk of serious injury with a high potential for immediate incapacitation and should only be utilized when deadly force would be authorized.
2. The potential for causing death or serious physical injury with such projectiles is a reality. This potential is greatly reduced when impacts to the head and neck are avoided, and when appropriate medical examination is provided in cases where a suspect is struck in an area that might conceal a closed injury, including such areas as the chest, back, thoracic and abdominal cavities, and the groin.

G. Safety Considerations in the Deployment of Less-Lethal Munitions

1. Generally this system will not be deployed in the field without a cover officer utilizing firearms loaded with conventional, Department-issued ammunitions, except in circumstances where it is not practicable.
2. The cover officer will be responsible for protecting the officer employing less-lethal munitions from assault that would cause a reasonable officer to be in fear of imminent death or serious bodily injury based on the circumstances at the time.

H. Department Authorized Less-Lethal Firearm and Munitions [CALEA 1.3.9a, 1.3.10]

1. This Department shall utilize a distinctively marked 12 gauge shotgun/launcher that is dedicated for deployment of a flexible baton bean bag.
2. The Super Sock Bean Bag will be .09 pounds, filled with small lead shot. [CALEA 1.3.9b]
3. The velocity will be 300 feet per second, and it will have a normal operating range of 10 to 25 yards.

I. Only qualified Department personnel shall use this weapon. To be qualified officers must complete Department training in the use of the weapon and show proficiency in its use at least every two years. Training will be conducted by a certified firearms instructor and will be documented. [CALEA 1.3.11a,b]

J. The 12-gauge beanbag launcher will be carried in a locked police vehicle, in a distinctively marked case, and it must be inspected at the beginning of each shift, utilizing the same procedure as the standard shotgun. When stored in the police station, it shall be secured in the armory. [CALEA 1.3.9f]

- K. Only less-lethal munitions will be loaded in these shotguns/launchers.
 - L. Personnel encountering a situation, which may require the use of the weapon, when feasible, will immediately notify the Watch Commander. The weapon can be deployed before the arrival of the Watch Commander if the situation dictates such deployment. [CALEA 1.3.5]
 - M. Medical treatment [CALEA 1.3.6c]:
 - 1. Persons struck with less-lethal projectiles shall be treated by paramedics or at a designated treatment hospital as soon as practicable after the incident.
 - 2. Persons should be medically cleared prior to being booked into Jail.
 - 3. Photographs for evidentiary purposes of all areas of the body struck by the projectile(s) will be taken following the initial medical treatment.
 - N. Reporting Use of Less-Lethal Munitions
 - 1. The use of less-lethal munitions will be reported and reviewed as with other use of force incidents.
 - 2. In addition to reporting circumstances of the use on the Use of Force Report form, a Supervisor's Deployment Report for Less-Lethal Weapons will be completed and submitted to the appropriate Command Officer.
 - O. All damaged, inoperative, and/or expended less-lethal control devices, including casings, shall be turned over to the Watch Commander for disposition. In those cases where the offender or subject is injured, all weapons, expended casings, or items deemed to have an evidentiary value will be preserved and processed as evidence.
 - P. The Range Master will inspect the shotguns regularly. All normal maintenance, charging, or cleaning of less-lethal shotguns shall remain the responsibility of the Department Range Master.
- IV. Pepperball Oleoresin Capsicum Launcher and Kinetic Energy Projectiles
- A. The University Police Department authorizes the use of the Less-lethal Pepperball VKS Launcher with VXR Less Lethal Projectiles (POC), PP3-R375 tactical projectiles, and Kinetic Energy Projectiles. This is in keeping with the Department's commitment to reducing the potential for violent confrontations with offenders we encounter.
[CALEA 1.3.9a]
 - B. The Pepperball Oleoresin Capsicum Launcher (POC) PP3-R375 tactical projectiles and VXR Less Lethal Projectile will be defined as:
 - 1. VKS Launcher or equivalent
 - 2. PP3-R375 tactical projectile with Oleoresin Capsicum agent or equivalent
[CALEA 1.3.9b]
 - 3. VXR less lethal projectile
 - C. The Kinetic Energy Projectiles (KEP) is defined as:

1. 37mm or 40mm Multi-role, Single Shot Projectiles, specifications similar to the SAGE SL1.
2. 37mm or 40mm rubberized projectiles, of specifications similar to the SAGE K01PC/SCC37-6.

D. Training:

1. All Personnel who have successfully completed an approved course of training by certified instructors shall be authorized to use the KEP and POC units. [CALEA 1.3.10, 1.3.11a]
2. Officers will be required to participate in a biennial re-certification process. [CALEA 1.3.11]
3. The training program for these instruments shall be included within all course instruction under the supervision of the Department Range-master or Firearms Instructor(s) and all training will be documented in Department training files. [CALEA 1.3.11a,b]

E. Procedures

1. Situation Factors: Before discharging less-lethal projectiles from either the KEP or POC, the officer should consider the following factors:
 - a. Severity of the crime or incident
 - b. Subject's capability to pose an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others
 - c. If the subject is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.
 - d. The credibility of the subject's threat as evaluated by the officer's present and physical capacity/capability.
 - e. The proximity of weapons available to the subject,
 - f. The officer's versus the subject's physical factors (i.e., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion, the number of officer (s) versus subject (s),
 - g. The availability of the force options and their possible effectiveness,
 - h. Distance and angle to target,
 - i. Type and thickness of subject's clothing,
 - j. The subject's actions dictate the need for an immediate response and the use of less-lethal instruments, specifically the KEP or POC is appropriate.
2. Examples of circumstances appropriate for deployment of the KEP or POC include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. The subject is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for a safe application of the less-lethal instruments;
 - b. The subject has made credible threats to harm himself or others;
 - c. The subject is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at other persons and/ or officers.
3. Officers will keep in mind the manufacturer's recommendations regarding deployment when using less-lethal instruments (KEP and POC), but are not solely restricted to use according to these manufacturer recommendations. Each tactical situation must be evaluated on the totality of circumstances at the time of deployment.

4. In cases where the use of deadly force is justified or immediate incapacitation must be accomplished to prevent death or serious injury, officers are authorized to consider close range or extended range shots involving distances or less than 5 feet and greater than 35 yards.
- F. Shot Placement
1. The need to immediately incapacitate the subject must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death.
 2. The most effective shot placement with the POC is generally in the torso. Shots fired to the extremities, lower abdomen and buttocks carry a lower risk of serious injury (with a lower potential for immediate incapacitation).
 3. Firing of the KEP shall be consistent with the officer's training and based on the totality of the circumstances.
- G. Only Department-approved projectiles will be used as KEP and POC instruments.
- H. Use of Less-Lethal Defense Instrument (KEP, POC)
1. The KEP and POC units will normally be carried in a dedicated patrol unit, in a specifically marked carrying case.
 2. Officers shall inspect the KEP or POC at the beginning of each shift to ensure that it is properly functioning and in good working order. (The gauge on the air cylinder should be located in the green zone)
 3. Officers shall ensure that the POC is equipped with Department authorized projectiles.
 4. When the POC is in service it shall be carried with fully loaded hopper and a round chambered.
 5. Officers shall inspect the KEP and ensure the barrel is unobstructed and the launcher unloaded.
- I. Whenever possible, the use or the impending use of a KEP or POC instrument shall be done when there is a second or more officer(s) at the scene.
1. To assure that a secondary use of force option, including lethal force can be immediately employed if the Less-Lethal option fails or is ineffective, or the scenario changes and the use of Lethal Force becomes the more appropriate option;
 2. To assure that other personnel are available to restrain and secure an individual who has been neutralized by a Less-Lethal Force instrument.
 3. To facilitate immediate first aid needs for the subject;
 4. To assure an immediate assessment of all persons in the area so that unintended third parties were not secondary recipients of Less-Lethal Force Option(s).
- J. Medical treatment [CALEA 1.3.5]:
1. Persons struck with less-lethal projectiles shall be treated by paramedics or at a designated treatment hospital as soon as practicable after the incident.

2. Persons should be medically cleared prior to being booked into Jail.
 3. Photographs for evidentiary purposes of all areas of the body struck by the projectile(s) will be taken following the initial medical treatment.
- K. A Use of Force Report will be completed and the on-duty watch commander shall review each use of KEP or POC devices by personnel under their supervision and forward the report to the appropriate Command Officer.
- L. At the conclusion of the watch, the Less-Lethal Instruments shall be removed from the vehicle and unloaded. The Less-Lethal Instruments will be stored in the Armory when not being used by the current shift. [CALEA 1.3.9f]
- V. Taser Conductive Energy Weapon (Taser)
- A. The Advanced Taser is a less-lethal conductive energy weapon using propelled wires to conduct energy to a remote target, thereby controlling and affecting the central nervous system of the body. It is a hand-held battery operated unit that delivers approximately 50,000 volts of electricity, resulting in loss of control of skeletal muscles and temporary incapacitation of the person. Incorporated into the device is a laser/ light sight that aids in aiming. [CALEA 1.3.9a]
- B. The Advanced Taser is designed to affect only the voluntary muscles and has no reported effect on the heart muscles, rhythms or any of the body's other involuntary systems.
- C. The range of the Advanced Taser is from contact to 21 feet, although optimum range is 12 to 18 feet. The Advanced Taser may also be used as a "touch stun" with an expended cartridge in place or removed.
- D. The Advanced Taser contains an integrated computer system that tracks all activations of the unit. The information of dates, times and number of activations may be downloaded to a computer with compatible software.
- E. Authorization for use and storage
1. Only qualified officers and supervisors who have attended Taser training and passed the certification test will be allowed to deploy the Taser. [CALEA 1.3.10]
 2. Officers shall at all times keep the Taser secured in the provided holster unless for actual usage, demonstrations, or testing of the device. In unusual instances, the officers may carry or store the device in different configurations as approved by the appropriate Command Officer.
 3. Officers shall be responsible for the safe storage of the Taser, and shall not leave it carelessly unattended. When not carried on their person, officers shall keep the Taser secured in their vehicle or in the armory Taser cabinet. [CALEA 1.3.9f]
- F. When to Carry
1. At least one Taser will be deployed on each patrol shift with the remaining Tasers available as an option to other officers.
 2. Investigators should have a Taser available when searching for or contacting subjects suspected of committing a public or criminal offense.

3. At least one Taser will be deployed while serving any search warrant/arrest warrant. The team leader will designate the team member who will carry the Taser.
 4. At least one Taser will be deployed at any special event where officers are assigned.
- G. How to Carry (First Responder).
1. The Taser will be carried in an approved holster on the duty belt.
 2. The Taser will remain holstered at all times unless it is being tested or being used to respond to an incident.
- H. Readiness and Safety of the Taser unit.
1. Each officer will perform a spark test at least once each week to ensure the Taser is charged and properly functioning. These spark tests will be performed at designated firearm clearing barrels (located to the rear of the police briefing room) at the Department.
 2. The Taser will not be left unattended unless properly stored.
 3. If an officer's digital power magazine (DPM) on the X26 reaches 20% or lower, it shall be replaced. The used DPM will be turned over to the Taser coordinator for training purposes.
- I. The Taser device may be used when the officer reasonably believes the following conditions exist:
1. May be used to detain or arrest a subject when the officer has reason to believe that the person has committed a criminal or public offense and is displaying active resistance, active aggression, or aggravated active aggression.
 2. May be used to protect a subject when that person is either attempting to injure himself or commit suicide.
 3. Lethal force does appear to be immediately justifiable and necessary. This does not preclude the Taser from being deployed in conjunction with lethal force.
 4. The subject's assaultive behavior or active resistance needs to be curtailed and the subject's actions convey a threat of injury to him/herself, the officer or others.
 5. It is reasonable to expect that the individual or officers may be injured if they approach within contact distance of the subject, such as to attempt "hands on" controlling techniques.
 6. When the use of the Taser is objectively reasonable under the totality of circumstances.
- J. Safety Considerations:
1. The Taser should not be deployed around any kind of flammable liquids or fumes including alcohol based chemical agents. The Taser may ignite such flammables.

2. The Taser should not be deployed on females known or believed to be pregnant, on children or elderly persons unless their actions constituted life threatening behavior.
3. The Taser should not be aimed at the subject's face, head, neck or genitals.
4. The Taser should not be used when the subject is in danger of a fall that would cause severe injury, such as from an extreme height, into electrical wires, etc. except in life threatening situations.
5. The Taser should not be used when at the scene of a drug house where ether is suspected to be in use.
6. The Taser should not be used against a deadly weapon without the availability of lethal force.
7. The Taser should not be used in cases of passive resistance unless:
 - a. The use is reasonable and justified under the circumstances.
 - b. A lesser means of control/force has been attempted and failed.
8. The Taser should not be used to threaten or attempt to gain information from a suspect.
9. The Taser should not be used against a subject already in custody unless physical resistance has to be overcome.
10. The Taser should not be used to wake up a suspected intoxicated individual.
11. The Taser should not be used as a "PROD".
12. No officer shall playfully, maliciously, or intentionally misuse the unit in a display of power or against an individual except to gain control of a situation.

K. Deployment

1. Officers will notify any surrounding officers at the incident that the Taser is being deployed by yelling "Taser Out". Officers will also notify Communications via radio when the Taser is deployed by stating "Taser Out". If exigent circumstances preclude the announcement on initial deployment, the notification should be made as soon as practical.
2. When feasible, officers shall provide a warning to the person that force may be used upon them if they fail to comply with the officer's directions.
3. The deploying officer should activate the device with one pull of the trigger, allowing the integrated 5 second pulse to initiate. After initial activation, officers shall re-evaluate the individual's state of combativeness/resistance prior to subsequent activations.
4. As soon as practical after the subject has become incapacitated, he/she shall be placed in handcuffs.
5. The on-duty supervisor will be notified that the Taser has been deployed and Medical staff notified.

L. Medical Treatment [CALEA 1.3.5]

1. Immediately after deploying the Taser and restraining the subject, officers shall evaluate the subject's level of consciousness, breathing, and heart rate.

If the subject is in medical distress, officers shall summon paramedics to the scene and administer appropriate first aid until they arrive.

2. If the probe(s) are imbedded in the subject's skin, officers should sever the wires and leave the probes intact.
3. Only qualified medical personnel may remove probes imbedded in the skin. When the Taser has been used on a subject, the person will be transported to a Medical Center for examination prior to booking or final disposition.
4. Any probes that have been removed from the subject's skin shall be treated as a biohazard and handled accordingly.
5. If the subject is transported in a police vehicle, two officers shall make the transport with the passenger officer monitoring the subject's level of consciousness, respirations and skin tone. If paramedics transport the subject, at least one officer shall accompany the paramedics to assist should the subject become violent.
6. The deploying officer shall provide the subject with written Advanced Taser Aftercare Instructions on wound care and tetanus vaccination.

M. Preserving the evidence – Photographs

1. After the probes are removed, they will be placed next to the expended air cartridge and photographed as evidence of their removal. If possible take a picture of the wound area(s) (punctures or drive stun areas) the picture will be included in the "RIMS" report and a copy attached to the Use of Force Report. The serial number of the Taser unit used and all cartridges expended will be included in the police report and the Use of Force Report.
2. Package as evidence- The probes will be carefully inverted and placed back into the portals of the expended air cartridge. The portals will be taped to secure the probes. The cartridge with the probes will be placed in a biohazard plastic evidence bag. The biohazard plastic bag will be booked into evidence according to the CSUF evidence procedures.

N. Report

1. Officers shall report the use of the Taser in accordance with 3-1, Use of Force Policy. Reports shall also include the Taser and Air Cartridge serial number, location where probes struck the individual, photographs of the location where the probes struck the individual and the results of medical treatment.
2. The officer will also complete an evidence report documenting any expended cartridge(s) that were entered into evidence.

O. Maintenance

1. The Taser coordinator will be responsible for the routine maintenance of the Tasers to include cleaning, projectile inventory, and necessary repairs.
[CALEA 1.3.9c]
2. Officers shall inspect the Taser at the beginning of each shift.
3. Any Taser that malfunctions or is inoperable shall immediately be taken out of service, and the Taser coordinator notified. The Taser shall be tagged or marked "Out of Service" and secured in the Taser cabinet. [CALEA 1.3.9d]
4. The Taser coordinator will be responsible for periodically downloading the

data from each Taser. [CALEA 1.3.9e]

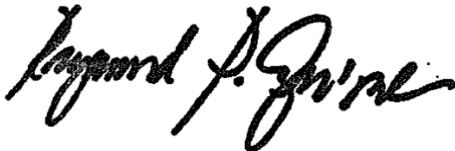
P. Training

1. Initial training of personnel and annual proficiency training course will be coordinated and conducted by the Department Certified Taser instructor.
[CALEA 1.3.11a]
2. All personnel must demonstrate proficiency and the Department Certified Taser instructor will document the training and conduct remedial training for those unable to qualify prior to resuming their official duties. [CALEA 1.3.11b,c]
3. The Department Training Coordinator will be responsible for maintaining Taser training records. [CALEA 1.3.11b]

REVIEWED BY:

J.Bedell

APPROVED:



Raymund Aguirre
Chief of Police